

**HOPKINS COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Hopkins	Vascular Plants	<i>Amsonia tabernaemontana</i> var. <i>gattingeri</i>	Eastern Blue-star	E /	G5T3Q / S2?	2	0	0	0	0
		Wet meadows, fields and ditches; also floodplain forests and moist, rich slope forests (Weakley 1998).								
Hopkins	Vascular Plants	<i>Carex stipata</i> var. <i>maxima</i>	Stalkgrain Sedge	H /	G5T5? / SH	0	1	0	0	0
		SWAMPY WOODLANDS.								
Hopkins	Vascular Plants	<i>Carya aquatica</i>	Water Hickory	T /	G5 / S2S3	0	0	1	0	0
		Bottomlands and floodplain swamps.								
Hopkins	Vascular Plants	<i>Gleditsia aquatica</i>	Water Locust	S /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
		RIVER SWAMPS AND SLOUGH MARGINS.								
Hopkins	Vascular Plants	<i>Lespedeza stuevei</i>	Tall Bush-clover	S /	G4? / S3?	0	1	0	0	0
		Dry hillside, woodland.								
Hopkins	Vascular Plants	<i>Limnobium spongia</i>	American Frog's-bit	T /	G4 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
		Ponds, bayous, stagnant water.								
Hopkins	Vascular Plants	<i>Muhlenbergia bushii</i>	Bush's Muhly	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
		Bottomland forests, mesic upland forests, bases and ledges of bluffs, banks of streams and rivers, fens, and less commonly glades, often on calcareous substrates (Steyermark 1999).								
Hopkins	Vascular Plants	<i>Ptilimnium costatum</i>	Eastern Mock Bishop's-weed	H /	G3G4 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
		Swamps and wet woods.								
Hopkins	Vascular Plants	<i>Trifolium reflexum</i>	Buffalo Clover	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	0	0	1	0	0
		Prairies and disturbed openings either associated with forests or opportunistically in fields or well-drained sites.								
Hopkins	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Toxolasma texasiensis</i>	Texas Lilliput	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		LOW GRADIENT STREAMS OR SLOUGHS WITH SOFT BOTTOMS (I.E., MUD OR SMALL SAND OR GRAVEL) AND ALSO RESERVOIRS (PARMALEE 1967, CUMMINGS AND MAYER 1992).								
Hopkins	Insects	<i>Satyrium favonius ontario</i>	Northern Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
		<i>S. favonius</i> is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (<i>Quercus marilandica</i>) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (<i>Vaccinium arboretum</i>) or dogbane (<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).								
Hopkins	Fishes	<i>Erimyzon sucetta</i>	Lake Chubsucker	T /	G5 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
		LOWLAND LENTIC HABITATS (WETLANDS AND FLOODPLAIN LAKES) WITH SUBMERGENT AND FLOATING VEGETATION (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Hopkins	Fishes	<i>Etheostoma tecumsehi</i>	Shawnee Darter	S / SOMC	G1 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
		Gravel/cobble riffles in relatively small streams.								
Hopkins	Fishes	<i>Hybognathus hayi</i>	Cypress Minnow	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		Oxbow lakes and quiet water of low gradient streams on the Coastal Plain and Shawnee Hills. Usually over mud or sand bottoms, but occasionally associated with submerged aquatic vegetation or other cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Gilbert 1980, Burr et al. 1980). Needs wetlands adjacent to streams/lakes for reproduction/nursery areas (B.M. Burr, pers comm).								
Hopkins	Fishes	<i>Lepomis miniatus</i>	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		OCCURS IN WELL-VEGETATED SWAMPS, SLOUGHS, BOTTOMLAND LAKES, AND LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Hopkins	Amphibians	<i>Hyla avivoca</i>	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	8	0	0	0	0
		IN KENTUCKY, THE SPECIES APPEARS TO BE RESTRICTED TO FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, ESPECIALLY THOSE DOMINATED BY BALD CYPRESS, WATER TUPELO, GREEN ASH, AND BUTTONBUSH.								
Hopkins	Reptiles	<i>Farancia abacura reinwardtii</i>	Western Mud Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
		Wooded swamps, sloughs.								

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Hopkins	Reptiles	<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>	Copperbelly Water Snake	S / SOMC	G5T2T3 / S3	16	0	0	1	0
		Floodplain sloughs, swamps, hardwood forest and adjacent uplands. Seems to do well in KDFWR moist soils management units on Sloughs WMA, Henderson Co. Seems to avoid wetlands impacted by acid mine drainage (Fide H. Bryan).								
Hopkins	Reptiles	<i>Thamnophis sauritus sauritus</i>	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.								
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
		OPEN PINE WOODS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR UNDERSTORY, BRUSHY OR OVERGROWN HILLSIDES, OVERGROWN FIELDS WITH THICKETS AND BRAMBLES, GRASSY ORCHARDS.								
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	4	0	0	0	0
		OPEN FIELDS & MEADOWS W/ GRASS INTERSPERSED W/ WEEDS OR SHRUBBY VEG., ESPEC. IN DAMP OR LOW-LYING AREAS, ADJACENT TO SALT MARSH IN SOME AREAS. IN MIGRATION & WINTER ALSO IN GRASSY AREAS ADJACENT TO PINE WOODS OR SECOND-GROWTH WOODS.								
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American Bittern	H /	G4 / SHB	0	1	0	1	0
		FRESH WATER BOGS, SWAMPS, WET FIELDS, CATTAIL AND BULRUSH MARSHES, BRACKISH AND SALTWATER MARSHES AND MEADOWS. MAY BE AREA-DEPENDENT; IN IA, NOT OBSERVED IN MARSHES <11 HA (A86BRO01NA).								
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern Harrier	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S4N	1	0	0	0	0
		MARSHES, MEADOWS, GRASSLANDS, AND CULTIVATED FIELDS. PERCHES ON GROUND OR ON STUMPS OR POSTS. WINTER ROOSTS IN UNDISTURBED FIELDS OR MARSHES (B82EVA01NA).								
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)								
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	T / LT	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	3	0	0	0	0
		PRIMARILY NEAR SEACOASTS, RIVERS, AND LARGE LAKES. PREFERENTIALLY ROOSTS IN CONIFERS IN WINTER IN SOME AREAS. IN WINTER, MAY ASSOCIATE WITH WATERFOWL CONCENTRATIONS OR CONGREGATE IN AREAS WITH ABUNDANT DEAD FISH (B82GRI01NA).								
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Least Bittern	T /	G5 / S1S2B	0	2	0	0	0
		TALL VEGETATION IN MARSHES, PRIMARILY FRESHWATER, LESS COMMONLY IN COASTAL BRACKISH MARSHES AND MANGROVE SWAMPS. PREFERENCE FOR MARSHES WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR OTHER WOODY GROWTH. INFREQUENTLY IN MARSHES <5 HA IN IA (A86BRO02NA).								
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	T /	G5 / S2B	0	0	1	0	0
		Primarily along rivers, lakes, and seacoasts, occurring widely in migration, often crossing land between bodies of water (B83COM01NA).								
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe	E /	G5 / S1B,S4N	0	1	0	1	0
		Lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, and marshes; also in brackish bays and estuaries in migration and when not breeding.								
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	0	1	0	0	0
		BRUSHY AREAS, THICKETS AND SCRUB IN OPEN COUNTRY, OPEN AND RIPARIAN WOODLAND, AND CHAPARRAL, MORE COMMONLY IN ARID RE- GIONS BUT LOCALLY ALSO IN HUMID AREAS (SUBTROPICAL AND TEM- PERATE ZONES) (B83COM01NA). FOUND IN COUNTRY TOWNS AND FARMS								
Hopkins	Breeding Birds	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	Golden-winged Warbler	T / SOMC	G4 / S2B	0	1	0	0	0
		Deciduous woodland, usually in areas of thick undergrowth in swampy areas, woodland edge with low cover, hillside scrub, overgrown pastures; In migration and winter in various open woodland habitats, pine-oak, and scrub.								
Hopkins	Mammals	<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		THE SOUTHEASTERN MYOTIS USES PRIMARILY CAVES FOR HIBERNACULA AND SUMMER MATERNITY AND ROOSTING SITES.								
Hopkins	Mammals	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females.								

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Hopkins	Mammals	<i>Nycticeius humeralis</i>	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
THE EVENING BAT IS A COLONIAL SPECIES THAT ROOSTS IN TREES AND HOUSES. IT APPARENTLY MIGRATES SOUTHWARD IN WINTER.										
Hopkins	Communities	<i>Bottomland hardwood forest</i>		/	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0